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circulation of The Times for the week July 8, 1899, was as follows: Sanday, July 2 Monday, July 3 Tuesday, July 4 Wednesday, July 5 Tuesday, July 6 Friday, July 7 Saturday, July 8 42,664 Gallinger is trivial compared with the ac-273,272 Total Duily average (Sunday, 20,910, excepted)... 42,060

The Advertines' Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hrreby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average FAID circulation for the month of May, 1997, was 40,672 copies.

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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

Aguinaldo's Latest.

Aguinaldo's latest fismboyant proclama. tion to his followers indicates the probable existence of conditions in the Philippines which render the solution of the insurrection problem much more difficult than is realized by Mr. McKinley's schoolteach ers, now returning home from what they represent as a successful peace mission The tone of the proclamation shows no weakening of the spirit of rebellion. the contrary, it points to a strengthening of the moral courage of the insurrectionists, for which result the weak, vacillating, and utterly inadequate military policy of the Administration is more responsible than the idiotic raving of the sentimentalists at home who are trying to cry down the industrial and economic movement that is behind expansion. -"Filipina," shouts the Falstaffian Agui-

naldo, "thou hast dared to brave a great and powerful nation such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply that we will be slaves to none, nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words." It is "soft words," and not the convincing argument of shot and shell and the swift, determined movement of well-directed battalions, that have led the untutored Malays to believe that they have really been resisting the power of this "great and powerful nation." The fact that Spain, "who, warmed with the breath of her own culture and civilization," failed to crush these sanguinary Tagals with "aspirations for independence," is accepted as proof positive by Aguineldo's deluded followers that the United States cannot suppress rebellion and establish order and progress in the And this conclusion is from the evidences of our power which have been displayed by the civil policy of the Administration and by the military operations since the insion has declared that the Philippine Islands "are not a part of the territory of the United States" and that we can "sell them, give them away, or turn them back to the natives for the establishment of independent government"-God save the mark-he will have cause to be more fully convinced of our inability or indisposition to crush the insurrection. stance that twelve or fourteen thousand re-enforcement of Otis will have no determining influence on his judgment, for, by that time, his "little army" will have grown into a big one and will be better disciplined and better managed than the unorganized mobs with which he has been driving Otis back into Manila and converting that redoubtable warrior's lines of offence into a concentrated line of de-

Nor is Aguinaldo to be considered illogical because he has solemnly assured the Malay mulineers that "some States of the American Union have risen in their favor," and that "many statesmen of America censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos." The noise and clamor of the anti-expansionists are responsible for this belief among the natives. They have represented every gathering of long-haired men and short-haired women at Boston and elsewhere at which the doom of the Republic has been proclaimed if we did not disown our magnificent victories over Spain, as "an uprising of the American people." They have sent their fulminations and their falsehoods to Aguinaldo and have misled him as badly as they are trying to mislead national judgment. The only result at home of their mischievous machinations has been to make Mr. Mc Kinley timid about the effect a resolute. determined, and statesmanlike policy would have on his personal political for

Aguinaldo is as badly deceiving his fol lowers about the inability of this country to establish its sovereignty in the Philip pines as the Hoars, the Atkinsons, and the George Fred Williamses are in trying to deceive the American people about the harm ful results of expansion on their governmental institutions and economic system. The one influence is as wicked as th other, for they both conspire to the same end-the unnecessary sacrifice of American ing the Malay spirit of rebellion

The mission of Rear Admiral Howison to Pretoria is probably explained in a th African despatch yesterday, which stated that Americans in the Transvaal. upon registration as citizens of the South African Republic, are to be held liable to bear arms against England, while British residents are to be relieved from any such

It is probable President Kruger's knowl-

in their contentions with the Empire has obscured in his mind the fact that conditions and circumstances have greatly changed within a few years. At the present time the United States is able to see that the attitude of the few burghers toward the Uitlanders, who represent all there is of modern civilization in the Transvaal, and produce nine-tenths of its revenues, is inconsistent with fairness or decency A considerable proportion of these Uitlanders are Americans and are not to be left in the wilds of South Africa to ignorant provincial Dutch oppression. Kruger would do well to think twice before adopting a course that might result in the sending of a brigade or two of Rough Riders to mix with the red coats of Major General Butler's army of invasion.

Chandler vs Brewer.

The only feature of national interest developed by the flasco at Concord, N. H., where a United States Senator appeared against his colleague charged with criminal violation of the law, was the determination reached by Senator Chandler to prefer charges against Civil Service Commissioner Brewer for himself violating laws which he is sworn to enforce.

The charge preferred against Senator

cusation against Brewer, which is support-

ed by many physical evidences of truth. Senator Gallinger was being tried for an offence which is so common as to be almost regarded as a necessary feature of successful politics. There can be no sort of doubt that he sent out circulars, as Chairman of the New Hampshire State Republican Committee, soliciting subscriptions to the party campaign fund from Federal officeholders in his State. Senator Gallinger would be laughed at by every practical politician in the country if he should seriously deny this accusation. He would also be laughed at if he should attempt to make well-informed people believe that he was not aware that his position as a member of the United States senate, wherein resides the power of vetoing appointments to office made by the President, gave peculiar force to his "request" for subscriptions to the campaign fund. Indeed, we shall venture to go so far as to characterize this act as a "holdup" on the part of the Senator. But even then we have no quarrel with Dr. Gallinger, for, if we should start a quarrel with everybody who does the very thing for which he has just been farcically tried and acquitted, we should have no time for other more congenial and entertaining employment. It is, of course, well understood in New Hampshire that the charge was brought against Senator Gallinger for the purpose of retiring him to private life at the end of his term of service, and of giving another the honors and emoluments of the office. Senator Chandler's interest in the prosecution of his colleague was not unmixed with the motive of personal gain by breaking Gallinger down as a potent factor in New Hampshire politics, it being the popular understanding that Gallinger is opposed to Chandler's longer continuance in the Senate.

But with this factional strife we have no particular concern. It is its exposure of Mr. Brewer's unfitness for a place on the Civil Service Commission which should arouse the active interest of all the friends of good government. His display of bias and his palpable attempts to shield Senator Gallinger show that he has no appreciation of the grave responsibilities of his official position. Senator Chandler should vigorously press the matter upon the attention of the President, who may be too busy with the War Department and other affairs to read the newspaper reports of Civil Service Commissioner Brewer's grotesque performance at Concord. If the Civil Service Commissioners are to wink at and defend violations of the civil service law, the country aught to be informed so that voters will know exactly what they are doing when lice rules can be revised and hedged about by legal enactments that a Civil Service Commissioner, if disposed to himself ignore or defy the law will decrease the country date of the country date. In the formation of this Cabinet the President made it apparent to the country that, if medicerity was not a dissubstantial form of appreciation than the substantial form of surrection began. When Aguinaldo hears Commissioner, if disposed to himself ignore or defy the law, will dare not do so with effrontery.

Senator Chandler can perform a service of real value to the country by pressing his charge against Mr. Brewer on the attention of the President.

A Transaction of Great Import. An event greatly significant of the rapidly-changing drift of world affairs to the conversion of Mexico's national debt more troops are being organized for the by American financiers and with American capital. Ten years ago this could not have occurred, nor would the Mexicans even have thought of looking to this country to take the loan which the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, is now negotiating. Mexican loans here tofore have been placed in Europe, chiefly in England and Germany. The transaction underwritten and engineered by Mr. Morgan and his associates will consolidate the Mexican six per cent bonds of 1888, 1890, and 1893, with the five per cent Tehuantenec Railway issue, converting the

whole into a single five per cent loan. The Morgan negotiation marks an enouraging sign all around. It denotes no. nerous evidences of healthy growth. The fact that we can so promptly favor the Mexican Government in the manner indicated by the reduction of its interest rate of itself shows that we are now strong enough to successfully compete with Europe in the field of finance as well as that of manufacture. The investment of so large an amount of American capital as that involved in this transaction will appreciably relieve the congestion in the financial centres of the country and start s vigorous movement all along the line A five per cent investment is rare in this day of overcapitalization, and we may expect to see lively activity among not only the timid hoarders of money, but also among that large class of big and little capitalists who have their money in investments that do not yield more that three to four per cent. This will have the effect of transferring from old to new proprietorship many productive enterprises

that make low returns to the holders of their securities. While the interest rate offered is considerably higher than that of American German, French, or English bonds, vet is low for the countries of Latin America. The rule is for the securities of those States to go begging a long time at an interest much higher than even the original charge of six per cent attached to the Mexican loans now being converted. in placing her latest loan in Europe, and it was only after a syndicate of bankers a success. Practically not a dollar of American money then sought investment in the securities, whereas now J. P. Morgan & Co. do not apprehend any diffi-

allotted to this country. The transaction reveals as creditable and journalism. Its full mission is to see that

edge that in the past the people of this as encouraging a condition in Mexico, relatively, as in the United States. It news columns or its editorial utterances bespeaks the confidence the financial world and to print all of the news of human incountry have sympathized with the Boers relatively, as in the United States. It now has in the stability of the Mexican terest all the time, Government, which, under the strong hand of Porficio Diaz, has been forging from the rear to the front rank of nations. General Diaz has reconstructed his people, as well as the machinery of their Government. He has spread education among them, driven race prejudice and religious superstition from their minds, and infused modern energy into their industrial activities. He is the nearest approach to the empire-maker of any man of our

Cattle for Cuba.

It is interesting to note that General Brooke has been instructed to remit the Dingley duty on fifty thousand head of cattle to be exported to Cuba for the purpose of stocking ranches in that happy island. Presumably, all the arrangements have been made in advance to supply the animals which are to be passed through this temporary open door, and no doubt the officials of the War Department could tell a good deal about the movement.

There may be no connection between the two facts, but it is reported that the Detroit and Rio Grande Cattle Company, in which Mr. Alger is said to be the chief factor, has sold out its Western ranche and that the stock from it is being shipped eastward. A letter from the locality of the late enterprise states that there were about thirty thousand cattle on the property, which, at the time of writing, were being rounded up and transported as fast as pos-

Without venturing an opinion on the Rio Grande Cattle Company may have disposed of its American holdings in order to engage in the healthful and profitable stock raising industry in Cuba. That would account adequately for the suspension of movement would not be surprising. Since the Spanish war it is perhaps a fact that the demand for Western steers has fallen off, because of depression in the butchering and canning industries. Secretary Wilon thinks that our export trade in embalmed beef and tinned meats has been reduced in value by many millions of dollars annually. The extreme vigilance which Continental Governments are exercising with regard to our beef products, and the oppressiveness of their inspection ordiances possibly might both be avoided in the case of meats shipped from Cuba, where grasses are said to be as nutritious as anywhere else, and where boric and salycilic acids and preservatine can be procured as cheaply as in the United States. The advantages of Cuba as a non-Amerian stock region may be so great that, after the pioneer syndicate has introduced its fifty thousand beeves, and the maximum duty is once more put in force, other cattle corporations may follow. Generally speaking, the scheme seems to possess much merit from the point of view of the schemer.

About the Newspaper.

It now develops that former Governor Stone, of Missouri, who is acting chairman of the Democratic National Committee, did not make his recent trip to the East for any of the political purposes attributed to him by the gossips. He went to New York, so it is substantially reported, to interest capital in a journalistic enterprise. It is one of those undertakings out of harmony with the journalistic spirit of the age, because it seeks to establish a big newspaper on a strictly partisan pelitical basis to compete in a field already closely covered by a score or more of great modern newspapers, whose growth has been natural and therefore can be accounted quite as enduring as any human institution that depends upon its earning capacity

Mr. Stone, it is said, has secured quite a quarter of a million dollars, with which meet its expenditures—the first sound possible for the President to be insensible to perinciple, it may be well to inform Mr. the popular dissustisfaction with which Alger principle, it may be well to inform Mr. Stone, of successful journalism. It may be as regarded, but it appears hardly plausible as the Missourian states that there is now that Mr. McKinley should be willing to appoint as the Missourian states, that there is now as the successor of Alger aman who would great no Democratic newspaper in Chicago." But if this is true his other statement is wrong, that "there is a great field there for If the field were there, Mr. Stone can rest assured that it would be occupied.

Journalism is neither the stupid nor the beggarly thing Mr. Stone and those who are with him in his commendable but misguided efforts seem to conceive it to be. It does not go about begging for a constituency. In a sense it puts upon the market, just like any other business institution, an article for sale. If its product is what the purchasing public wants it succeeds. If it meant the needs and tastes of the great majority of people, which are always adhis customers twenty, ten, or five years angler who does otherwise. ago were satisfied with the article he was at that former time manufacturing? Mr. Stone would know that such a manufacturer was doomed to early bankruptcy because he was foolishly trying to force an

undesirable article upon his customers. This principle applies to publishing as obligation is the same and as dominant in one field of enterprise as in the other. Metropolitan journalism is no longer confined to the narrow channel of partisan politics. Even the country newspaper is deserting the old track. It requires trained him skill of a high order to edit and publish a metropolitan journal. This trait can be only through organization. Proper organization, which means organization that ac complishes successful results through the broad sweep of its energies, touches no one interest, appeals to no one thought or cult. but touches every interest, appeals to every thought and cult in the domain of its operations. The editorial page of the metropolitan journal may, for instance, ever so persistently and brilliantly advocate bimetallism or monometallism, expansion or anti-expansion, but if editorial energy expend itself upon discussion or if editorial conviction endeavor to color news happen-In fact, Mexico had not a little trouble lings to conform to its view, even the class especially appealed to soon turns from the newspaper so conducted to one that is manat Frankfort-on-the-Main took hold of aged along broader lines. The newspaper the matter that the transaction was made reader can generally be depended upon, with perhaps a little rational aid from the editorial view of his favorite newspaper. to form a correct judgment upon any poculty in placing the whole portion of it before him. To do this honestly and without bias is the only political mission of

no lie or misrepresentation creep into its

Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood is quite as much in his element fighting yellow fever itien by John J. Lentz, of the Twelfth dis-in Santiago as he was in leading his trict, talked interestingly to a Times re-Rough Riders against the city a year ago. With customary energy he has seized the situation by the throat, and such is the confidence Telt in this able and popular officer, that nobbdy appears to doubt his entire ability to stamp out the epidemic One of these days, if the country has nothing better to offer the distinguished soldier, administrator, and physician, it would not surprise us to see him in the uniform of Surgeon General of the United States Army. Stranger things have happened.

A despatch from Winona Lake, Ind. states that the late Grover Cleveland and President McKinley are expected to attend a Bible conference at that place on August 26. What the specific object of the meeting may be we are unable to say. Perhaps the idea is to arrange to rewrite the haps the idea is to arrange to rewrite the friction to speak of in the rank and file Bible to make it conform to the ethics of modern politics. If that be the purpose the poor old book will have to undergo

We observe that one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Captain Murphy, is telling the New York reporters that the Governor has advised him to go down into the Southwest immediately and begin recruiting a troop of volunteer cavalry for service in the Philippines. This assertion is coupled with the further statement ibject, it is possible that the Detroit and that Governor Roosevelt has assured Captain Murphy that a brigade of Rough Riders is going to be sent over to the Philippines mounted. Can it be that the President told Governor Roosevelt, some important things at that long conference the customs duties. Otherwise, such a last Saturday night which he is withholding from the country?

Mr. McKinley having declared for the spoils system, it would be impolite for Republican State conventions not to back his hand. The one in Kentucky has done so with enthusiasm. It commends "the present amendment of civil service rules by the President," and declares its "belief that further modifications of existing civil service legislation may be made with advantage to the public service." Of course this is rather rich. The only "modification" left possible after Mr. McKinley's spoils order is one that should in the shape of a frank Executive avowal that the pretence of any lingering regard for the civil service law is merely kept up for appearance sake; that In fact the law and the Civil Service Commission are as dead and useless as Sampson's Matanzas mule.

In order to place all the friends of the Administration on an even keel with regard to their investments in colonial enterprises It would be gracious on the part of Mr. Al ger to suspend the tariff on rails, spikes, bridge iron, locomotives, and other equip ment which Baron Erlanger may require for the development of his West Indian rallway franchises.

Our friend Mr. Gage is much troubled by the multiplicity of silver money in the country, not made in any mint but equally as good. He is tempted to ask Congress to let him increase the ratio of our silver to our gold coin so that the regular Gov ernment silver dollar, half, quarter, and so on shall be at least of full bullion value. Should he carry this idea into effect a dollar would become a more dangerous weapon than a stove lid.

posevelt and the Cabinet.

(From the Kansas City Star.)
To invite Mr. Reesevelt into the Cabinet woo be indeed a radical change in the policy predilection for positive figures in the manage ly magnify by contrast the limitations of the present Secretary of War, and who would, under circumstances, render himself subservient to the Administration against his own convictions Mr. McKinley could not find a better man for Secretary of War than Mr. Roosevelt, but ther are reasons for the belief that the Governor of New York was not invited to Washington to be offered General Alger's job.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) These are angling days for the salt water flahermen. The stories affoat of the vast runs of sea bass, weakfish, purgies, and other den is not what people want to buy it fails. of the sea almost surpass belief. Augling is The journalist, like the manufacturer, connoble sport, if those who indulge in it do no sults the needs and tastes of his public catch and kill more than they can use or easily and meets them. By this, of course, is dispose of to other for food. The moment man destroys more fish than he can make use of he comes to belong to the army of anglers majority of people, which are always advancing from a lower to a higher level.

What would Mr. Stone think of the busibogs." He is a true sportsman who, when he ness sense of a manufacturer who would bas hooked, played, and landed a food fish, refuse to adopt the latest improvements which he has no use for, throws it back into the and inventions in his line simply because water at once. He is unworthy to be called an

What the People Insist Upon.

(From the Hartford Courant.) We wish President McKinley could know the country approves his decision to officer the volunteer regiments with the best men obtainable, making every appointment on the strongly as to manufacturing. The moral merits. He may have disappointed and dis-obligation is the same and as dominant in gruntled a few high-and-mighty politicians and used to call them. The more closely he follows the same plan in all his future appointments—military and civil like—the better pleased with they will be. They know the right way of doing things when they see it, and they like to see it, and the time is coming when utilized in the attainment of big results they will insist upon the suppression and dis use of the other way.

Puritan Ideas of Sunday.

(From the St. Paul Dispatch.)
The extreme Subbath-observers would close the The extreme Sabhath-observers would close the pavilion, beach the boats, send home the band, and board losse the result to meeter in the stand, halt per year," observed a physician to the and leave the people to swelter in the city on Sunday afternoons and evenings. The hardship Sunday afternoons and evening.

It is a great extent and alottinence from good nour well-to-do, who could seek rest and recreation ishing food it is retarded. Nails grow faster than the could be a seek and alottinence from good nour seek different seek. well-to-do, who could seek rest and recreation in driving, but the poor would be forced to f the heart of the city. The more intelligent view nowadays is that the best way to make people good is to make them healthy and con-Happily the other view, that people should be made fit for salvation by being render ed as miserable as possible on earth, is held by a decreasing minority.

Good Shooters Themselves.

(Fro.n the Boston Globe. Even Joseph Chamberlain ought to know that the Boers cannot be bulldezed into giving op their independence or consenting to see transformed by outlanders' votes into British colony. As for shooting them with dumdum bullets, why, the Boers can do little sharpshooting with them also, on oc

POLITICS IN OHIO.

E. M. Huggins Belleves the Repub-licans Will Triumph. E. M. Huggins, of Columbus, Ohio, who was defeated in the last Congressional elecporter yesterday in regard to the political situation in Ohio. Mr. Huggins thought that the oulook for Republican victory was as bright as could be desired, and expressed his confidence that Judge Nash would be elected Governor. "John R. McLean will doubtless be the

Democratic nominee," said Mr. Huggius. "He is a shrewd, resourceful politician, and he will make a spirited, vigorous campaign. But he will be defeated. The Republicans have the prestige of Governor Bushnell's highly satisfactory administration, and they have also a notably strong candidate in the person of Judge Nash. He is a man of ability, of integrity, and of the most re-markable moral strength of all public men I know. His personality will appeal con-vincingly to all classes of citizens throughof Republicans in Ohio. Our only trouble exist in the imaginations of our friends the enemy. We shall, by our votes, assure the country that Ohio renews her confi-dence in the wisdom and patriotism of dence in the wisdom and patriotism of President McKinley. The President is without question exceedingly popular among all classes in the State—popular both in a personal and in an official ca-

pacity. "We shall regard the coming election as a test of McKinley's strength in Ohio. On that question there will be, I think, but one answer.

"Is it true that the people of Ohio resent the leadership of Mr. Hanna on the ground that he is not a leader, but a boss?"
"It is not true so far as I can judge. Mr. Hanna is a Senator from Ohio and as such Republicans respect and honor him. They are satisfied with and proud of their representatives in the United States Senate-both Senator Hanna and Senator For

"How do the Republicans regard the "How do the Republicans regard the Kohlsaat attack upon Senator Foraker?"
"I believe that Republicans generally deprecate that attack. They think it un-wise, unnecessary, and unjust. They are at a loss to understand what inspired it. Our people are, I think, indignant that one of their United States Senators should have been so assailed." "It is hinted that the attack has been

made certainly with the knowledge and possibly with the consent of President Mc-Kinley," suggested the Times reporter. "I know nothing of that," quickly re-led Mr. Huggins. "And I do not care to plied Mr. Huggins. "And I do not care to touch upon that point. I wish only to em-phasize that the Republicans of Ohio have confidence in the President and are proud

of Senator Foraker."
Mr. Huggins thought that the campaign would be fought wholly upon national is-sues. He was convinced that the people of his State were in favor of a single gold standard, which may be the financial policy of the Republican party, and he be-lieved that many Democrats who were not in sympathy with the dominating wishes of the party on the currency question would support the Republican ticket in

GOLD DUST FROM KLONDIKE. Wealth-Laden Miners Back From the

Trensure Fields.

Seattle, Wash., July 13.-The steamer Humboldt reached port yesterday with 150 Klondikers and about \$500,000 in gold dust. The richest man on board was C. A. Vorkeller, of Chicago. He shipped \$183,000 down the river before leaving Dawson, and brings the balance of \$200,-000 out with him. Others who had gold dust were: Frank Crawford, Seatt'e. dust were: Frank Crawford, Seatt'e \$125,000; Arthur Thomas, Scranton, Pa. \$75,000; A. S. Gray and E. A. Andrews, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$50,000 each; E. M. Daulby, New York, \$40,000; J. A. Morrion, Victoria, \$40,000; Frank Laurie, Indiana, \$75,000; Frank Wright, San Fran-cisco, \$10,000. An effort is being made by the authorities at Dawson to have special laws regarding currency passed. The miners lose a great deal by trading with dust as a medium of exchange. A public assayer may be appointed.

Travel to Atlin is at an end. The fare has been reduced to \$10 from Bennett City. No one goes in, but hundreds are coming

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
With the death of the Grand Duke George. the invalid brother of the Czar, the title of Czarowitz passes to the younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is not yet twenty-one years of age. This solves the problem of what to do with the unfortunate weakling who stood next to the Russian throne, and who was utterdoes not solve the more troublesome question of a direct heir to Czar Nicholas. The of a third daughter has removed still furtherthe probability of his having a son to whom not a male child it is certain that the opposi elements in the Empire will group them-a ground the heir apparent. As Nicholas selves around the heir apparent. conservatives, represented by the Dowager Empress and the powerful Pobyedonostseff, will promising face, but it is too early to predict what kind of ruler be would make if he should ever become Czar. The chief point is that the make him hostile to his brother's modern ideas.

The Way to the End. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The reduction of the Filipinos to a state of ington, and not to anything wrong among the American soldiers on the island of Luzon. They war's alayms had subsided. have made a splendid record against tremendous odds. They are holding their own, but are ur able to widen the circle of their occupation be cause they have not the troops to garrison points taken. The way to mend this situation is to send more troops. rosy statements given out by members of the Administration, it will require the greatest industry to get sufficient re-enforcements ready by their place-hunting clients; he has pleased the the end of the present rainy season. The late "the plain people" Abraham Lincoln Horace Greeley said, touching the question of finance, "The way to resume is to resume. The way to re-enforce is to go ahead and sen troops as speedily as possible, but not sit round and whittle dry goods boxes, or write knowl edgeous cards for the papers, and swear at Aguinaldo.

(From the New York Commercial-Advertiser.)
"Not many people know that the average growth of the finger nail is 1-32 of an incl writer recently. "The growth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition in summer than in winter, and the growth differ ad their day of rest in the heat and the dust | for different fingers, being usually most rapid in the middle finger and slowest in the thumb "The average time taken for each finger nail to grow its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a man of seventy year of age would have renewed his nails 186 time Taking the length of each nail at half an incl he would have grown seven feet nine inches o bail on each finger, and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of seventy-seven feet six inches."

A SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

One of Four Ships Is to Be Organized for the Pacific.

Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for organizing a squadron of evolution in the Pacific similar to that now temporarily under the command of Capt. Henry C. Taylor in the Atlantic. It is not likely that the squadron will be formed until autumn, and from present indications it will not be very large. The plans of the department contemplate a formation consisting of the battleship lown stands only fifth on the list of cities in the amount of building for home. New years, and and the cruisers Philadelphia, Newark, and Marblehead. The lowa came out of the dry dock Tuesday at the Puget Sound naval station, where she was fitted with blige keels to make her steadier in a heavy sen. The Philadelphia is at the Mare navy yard undergoing repairs. The New-ark and the Marblehead are in Chilean waters. It was said yesterday that unless something unforeseen happens the Pacific

something unforescen happens the Pacific squadron of evolution would surely be or-ganized within a few months.

There is nothing of a political nature going on in the Pacific that requires the presence of such a big ship as the lowa, and she will be practically without an as-signment until the squadron is formed, barring complications of a serious charac-ter in that part of the world. There are already enough big shims at Manila. The already enough big ships at Manila. The Philadelphia is to be repaired at once, hurry orders having been issued Tuesday. At both the State and Navy Departments it is denied that the Philadelphia is going to Guatemala to back up representations made by the United States against the plan of the Guatemalan Government for refund-ing its debt, which, it is claimed, would be ing its debt, which, it is claimed, would be detrimental to the interests of American and other foreign creditors. The explanation given at the Navy Department of the orders to hurry work on the Philadelphia is that although the cruiser has been at the Mare Island yard three weeks not a stroke of work has been done on her, and the department was merely stirring up the authorities there.

thorities there.

It was intended soon after the close of hostilities between Spain and the United States to form a squadron of evolution on the Asiatic coast, with Admiral Dewey in command, but this plan could not be carried out on account of the troubles with

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

The Diana to Sail From Sydney on July 19.

whaler chartered by the Peary Club, of New York, for the trip. Word was received from Prof. Libbey today, stating that the work was proceeding rapidly, and that the fers. It is not so easy to find an immeexpedition will be in readiness to sail diate market at a legitimate price for real

scientific einvestigations, principally in deep sea dredging below the depth of 500

New York, July 13.—The Manhattan Sinhereafter Henry George's birthday be set apart every year for special rejoicing among single taxers. As George's birthday—September 2—falls this year on a Saturday, the circular suggests that the celebrations take place on the next day—Sunday—and that the celebration this year should pave the way for a still grander celebration on his actual birthday, Sunday, September 2, 1900, the first year of the new century, which is destined to witness the hereafter Henry George's birthday be set September 2, 1900, the first year of the new century, which is destined to witness the full triumph of the cause to which Henry George devoted his life and in the service of which he died. The plan is to have a thers a plan by which telegraphic meson the day of the celebration. The state-ment in the circular that 1900 will be the first year of the new century instead of first year of the new century instead of the last year of the present century in the

Lampooning the Seventh.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.) Anglo-Saxon enthusiasm runs high in London ness days, as is evidenced by the speech of Capt. Francis Landon, of the Seventh New York Regiment, at the military banquet last Saturday. In response to a toast Captain Landon de-clared that whenever and wherever England needis liberal in his ideas the tradition incrusted ed America's sons the latter would stand side by side with Britons and fight shoulder to shoulder. The significance of this pleage is manifest from naturally seek to impress their ideas upon the first that Capitain Landon represents a regiment Duke Michael. He is a frail boy with a ment which emphatically declined to fight for the ment which emphatically declined to fight for the United States during the late war If, therefore, friendship for England has tuned the Seventh up ever become Czar. The chief point is that the to the fighting point even in aid of Great Britain reactionary elements tend to influence him and it will be seen that the "sentimental alliance" is, after all, an active force. At the same time we feel it advisable to warn our English allies paying in rent." not to rely too confidently upon the promises Captain Landon. The gallant Seventh is mighty obedience has not been as rapid as was expected. Landon at his word and call upon America for it would be when the war was inaugurated. This aid it is 10 to 1 that the members of the "Cham has been owing to the sluggish policy at Wash- bermaids' Own" would, as usual, take refuge

clerk
Who walks through the corridors shirking his a decisive majority in the Legisla Who beams on the ladies, with smile and with

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Chenp Money and Dear Securities Certain to Help Real Estate. The total of building operations in the District during the month of June was \$840,385. The total of the same month in 1898 was \$599,455, so that the increase stands only fifth on the list of cities in the amount of building for June. New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Philadelphia were the only cities that exceeded it. New York with \$11,000,000, and the others with about \$2,000,000 each. During the first six months of the year there were five cities whose aggregate of building operations exceeded those of the District, St. Louis being added to the above list in

St. Louis being added to the above list in this case.

One of the most conservative real es-tate brokers in the city, who has watched the development of realty here during the past fifteen years and is thoroughly fa-miliar with values on business property, city residences, and suburban real estate, city residences, and suburoan real cause, said yesterday, in discussing the business situation in the District: "The course of the present business revival has followed closely that of the boom of a dozen years ago. It is nothing new to say that Washington is always among the last of the large cities to feel the effects of a change in the business conditions of the country, and that real estate is the last class of and that real estate is the last class of property to show new conditions in Washington, so that local real estate may be said to end the procession, both in revivals and depressions. But the thing is true, even if it is a 'well-known fact.' Just as in 1893, when the remainder of the country had begun to go down hill financially, Washington real property was still selling at high prices, and new Washington suburbs were becoming in great numbers, so now, while the cities in the North and West, and even in many sections of the South, are on the in many sections of the South, are on the top wave of prosperity, and while local securities of every kind, except real estate, are seiling at the highest prices since 1893, and some of them higher than ever before, the real estate movement here is

only beginning.
"But the very fact that there is no exception to the rule this year is one of the best evidences that a real and subsantial Princeton, July 13.—The Princeton professors who will accompany the Peary expedition left town tonight for Sydney, Cape Breton, where they will join Prof. William Libbey, who has been there for the past two weeks superintending the provisioning and loading of the Diana, the steam bark for the past of the pears of the past of the pears of the philosophy of this slowness of real estate to respond to financial conditions is not to respond to financial conditions is not to respond to financial conditions in the philosophy of this slowness of real estate to respond to financial conditions is not to respond to financial conditions. But the philosophy of this slowness of real estate to respond to financial conditions is not to respond to financial conditions. expedition will be in readiness to sail
July 19.

Beside Prof. Libbey, the party will be made up of the following members of Princeton faculty: Charles W. McClure,
A. M., assistant professor of biology; Arenold E. Ortmann, Ph. D., professor of inverterbrate paleontology: Charles F. Sylvester, preparator in anatomy, and Walter A. Wickoff, A. M., assistant professor of political economy.

Professor Wyckoff will act as historian of the trip. The expedition is sent out under the auspices of the Peary Club, of New York, to carry provisions and other supplies to the stations established by Lieutenant Peary in his search for the North Pole. On the return the party will conduct scientific cinvestigations, principally in deep sea dredging below the depth of 560.

scientific cinvestigations, principally in deep sea dredging below the depth of 500 fathoms. The party will return about the first of October.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY GEORGE.

The Anniversary of His Birth as a Day of Rejoicing.

New York, July 13.—The Manhattan Sin
The trust company stocks show a like cutter capitalization was seld for 230. Co
tumbla Railway advanced from 78 to 15s.

The trust company stocks show a like New York, July 13.—The Manhattan Single Tax Club, through Director George P. Hampton, today mailed to all parts of the dayance in price as do also the insurance civilized globe a circular suggesting that hereafter Henry George's birthday be set values is due directly to increasing busi-

"The beginning of the better of things is already noticeable. that have been paid recently for series of local meetings all over the world. Property in the heart of the city are in A meeting is to be held in a few days in Tom L Johnson's office in this city to ar-range with him, Henry George, jr., and last made. Business property naturally experiences the effects of returning active business, because profits of business in the first of all invested in business in new ventures. The number of this class of property is also on the in-crease, as the records show conclusively mean time is amusing some of those who Residence property will come next. an investment it will be a next. an investment it will become attractive on account of cheap money and dear stocks and bonds. And prosperity will slowly increase the number of people who will desire homes of their own.

'It is one of the chief features of the residence property problem that owner, who desire to sell are competing keenly with handsomer houses, more convenient and on easier terms than were ever of-fered before. The dull times of the past six years have done much for the man who now wishes to purchase a home. He can have conveniences and luxuries and beauties that were hardly dreamed of a decade ago. He can have more health and more art and more comfort in a \$4,000 house now than went with a \$10,000 residence built in the eighties. And if he wishes he can pay for his house in the suburbs at little more than he has been

Politics in Maryland.

re feel it advisance to warn our Lagissa and not to rely too confidently upon the promises of Captain Landon. The gallant Seventh is mighty in peace, but if Britons were to take Captain Landon at his word and call upon America for aid it is 10 to 1 that the members of the "Chambermaids' Own" would, as usual, take refuge under beds and vanish from public view until war's alarms had subsided.

Should Not Offend Miles.

(From the Phitadelphta North American.)

It would be a repreach to General Oils to send any other than the Commander in Chair of the Army to supersede him, but it is no discredit to any commander in camp or field to become subordinate to General Miles. The delicacy with which General Miles Sieded and overlooked the blunders and infirmities of General Shaffer at Santiago, shows how cordinally he can co-oper at with other commanders to give success to our soldiers in the field. In no way could President McKniler so thoroughly strengthen himself with the country as to summon General Miles to the command of our forces in the Philippines meant speedy peace. The President has started right; let him finish right.

**Where!*

You have heard, I presume, of the Government clerk

Who walks through the corridors shirking his work;

Whe beams on the ladies, with smile and with

The Russian Idea

But where is he now, do you think?

You have heard, I suppose, of the Government mush. Who drinks beer and whisky whenever he can;
Who visits the mee tracks, and views the can;
But where is he now, do you think?

You have heard, let us hope, of the Government slave.
Who constantly tries from his earnings to save;
Who will work himself into a premature grave;
But where is he now, do you think?

They are still in the Government service, my friend;

Heard From Again.
(From the St. Louis Star.)

General Weyler says if he had been in command in Cuba things would be different. Very possible. He might be under the sod or under arrest for getting licked. The former would be more advantageous to Spain.

But where is he now, do you think?

They are still in the Government service, my friend; and to have she would tell her friends about it when the good growing better, the bad will not she possible. He might be under the sod or under arrest for getting licked. The former would be more advantageous to Spain.

At first she was rather pleased at the thought of how she would tell her friends about it when the good growing better, the bad will not she possible to thought of how she would tell her friends about it when the found out that she had to pay not only for her room, her mend, and they believe they'll remain where they are to the end; and that's how it looks, don't you think?

And that's how it looks, don't you think?

And that's how it looks, don't you think?

Alt first she was rather pleased at the thought of how she would tell her friends about it when the found out that she pay her good for home. But when she found out that she had to pay not only for her room, bet mend.

At first she was rather pleased at the thought of how she would tell her friends about it when the pay he good home. But when she good home. But when the she good home. But when she good home. But when the follow she would be she good home. But when the she good home. But when the pay he good ho